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Prokof'ev Sergei Sergeevich
[Concerto, piano, no. 5,
op. 55, G major; arr.]
Kontsert nomer piat

M
1011
P9
op.55
M8



КОНЦЕРТ № 5

ДЛЯ ФОРТЕПИАНО С ОРКЕСТРОМ

ПЕРЕЛОЖЕНИЕ
ДЛЯ ДВУХ ФОРТЕПИАНО АВТОРА



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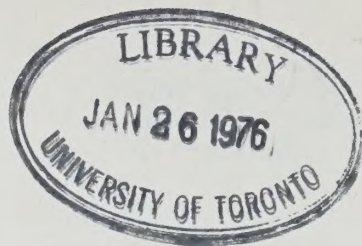
СЕРГЕЙ ПРОКОФЬЕВ
SERGEI PROKOFIEV
Op. 55

КОНЦЕРТ
CONCERTO
№ 5

ДЛЯ ФОРТЕПИАНО С ОРКЕСТРОМ
FOR PIANOFORTE AND ORCHESTRA

Переложение
для двух фортепиано автора
Arranged
for Two Pianos by the Composer

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО МУЗЫКА
STATE PUBLISHERS MUSIC
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M
1011
Pq
op. 55
M8

Сергей Сергеевич Прокофьев (1891—1953), выдающийся русский советский композитор, родился на Украине, в селе Сонцовка. Первой руководительницей музыкальных занятий Прокофьева была его мать — хорошая пианистка-любительница. Затем его учителями были Р. Глиэр и (сравнительно недолго) Ю. Померанцев, ученик С. Танеева. Сам Танеев также внимательно следил за успехами юного композитора. В дальнейшем Прокофьев обучался в Петербургской консерватории как композитор (у Н. Римского-Корсакова, Я. Витоля и А. Лядова), дирижер (у Н. Черепнина) и пианист (у А. Винклера и А. Есиповой).

Среди ранних произведений Прокофьева выделяются «Классическая симфония», Скифская сюита «Ала и Лоллий» для большого симфонического оркестра, Первый концерт для скрипки с оркестром, Первый и второй концерты для фортепиано с оркестром, «Гадкий утенок» (по сказке Андерсена) для голоса с фортепиано, Вторая, Третья и Четвертая фортепианные сонаты, ряд фортепианных миниатюр.

После революции С. Прокофьев 15 лет (1918—1932) провел за границей в концертных поездках. Из произведений этого периода наибольшую известность получили опера «Любовь к трем апельсинам» и Третий концерт для фортепиано с оркестром. После возвращения на родину творчество Прокофьева обрело почву для нового расцвета. Он создает такие значительные произведения, как балеты «Ромео и Джульетта» и «Золушка», оперы «Обручение в монастыре» («Дуэнья»), «Семен Котко», музыка к кинофильмам «Поручик Киже» и «Александр Невский» (последняя послужила основой для одноименной кантаты), симфоническая сказка для детей «Петя и волк».

В последние годы деятельности Прокофьева еще более усиливается эпическая линия в его творчестве, ярче становится национальная характеристика музыкального языка, еще большую распевность и широту дыхания приобретает мелодизм (опера «Война и мир», балет «Сказ о каменном цветке», Пятая, Шестая, Седьмая симфонии, Симфония-концерт для виолончели с оркестром и др.).

Пятый концерт для фортепиано с оркестром Соль мажор, ор. 55 был написан композитором в 1932 году, незадолго до возвращения в СССР. Это было время новых стилистических веяний и напряженных поисков в творчестве Прокофьева. Как и в ряде других сочинений того времени, композитор

в Пятом концерте стремился откликнуться на эмоциональные запросы широкой аудитории. «...В записной книжке накопилась пачка бодрых мажорных тем, — писал Прокофьев. — Концерт я вначале не хотел делать трудным... Но кончилось тем, что вещь все-таки оказалась сложной... В чем объяснение? Я искал простоты, но больше всего боялся, как бы эта простота не превратилась в перепевы старых формул, в «старую простоту»... В поисках простоты я гнался непременно за «новой простотой» и тут-то оказалось, что новая простота, с новыми приемами и, главное, новыми интонациями, совсем не воспринималась как таковая»*.

В этом самокритичном высказывании глубоко верно подмечены особенности не только Пятого концерта, но ряда других сочинений того же периода творческого «брожения». Действительно, Пятый концерт в отношении целостности стиля и глубины образов значительно уступает своим «младшим собратьям» — Второму и Третьему концертам, или таким шедеврам позднего прокофьевского творчества, как Шестая и Седьмая симфонии, Симфония-концерт для виолончели с оркестром, три последние фортепианные сонаты. Но, тем не менее, своеобразие и свежесть музыкальных образов, оригинальность их сопоставления и развития делают Пятый концерт интересным для слушателей и исполнителей.

Почти лишенный драматизма, это произведение, однако, несет в себе ярко контрастные образы: эксцентрика и гротеск сменяются лирическими эпизодами, порою уступая место торжественно-фанфарным звучаниям.

В известной степени для композиционного развития цикла в Пятом концерте характерна рондообразность. В концерте пять относительно небольших частей. Первая, вторая и пятая части построены на одинаковом или сходном материале и являются своего рода рефренами рондо, а вторая и четвертая части — его эпизодами. Эта особенность сочинения заставляет вспомнить «Испанское каприччио» Римского-Корсакова, где также налицо рондообразность цикла (с существенными изменениями рефрена в последней части сочинения).

Первая часть — Allegro con brio — вызывает невольные ассоциации с калейдоскопичной сме-

* «С. С. Прокофьев. Материалы, документы, воспоминания». М., 1961, с. 189—190.

ной карнавальных масок. Уже здесь воплощению ярко контрастирующих образов удачно соответствует рондообразность изложения (первая часть написана в рондо-сонатной форме). Начальная энергичная, с оттенком гротеска тема сменяется ликующей фанфарой деревянных и медных духовых (побочная тема, цифра 3). Полный мечтательности средний эпизод (цифра 18) носит отпечаток жанровой близости к мазурке.

Вторая часть — *Moderato ben accentuato* — представляет собой небольшое интермеццо, написанное в форме миниатюрных двойных вариаций. Светлый юмор, радостный характер начальной темы второй части, упругая ритмика и порою неожиданные мелодические повороты второй темы (цифра 36) — все это словно предвосхищает музыкальную характеристику Меркуцио в балете «Ромео и Джульетта».

В третьей части — лаконичной «Токкате» — вновь получают развитие главная и побочная темы первой части концерта.

Одна из лучших страниц прокофьевской лирики — четвертая часть (*Larghetto*); вначале воспринимается как пастораль. В среднем эпизоде

(цифра 66) музыка становится более взволнованной и обретает оттенок декламационности. В репризе вновь спокойно и напевно звучит пасторальная тема. Четвертая часть — замечательный пример глубокой национальной почвенности музыки Прокофьева.

Наиболее развернутая пятая часть — финал концерта — написана в сонатной форме. Темы финала своим образным содержанием и в жанровом отношении, несомненно, близки к массовым сценам прокофьевских балетов («Народный танец» в «Ромео и Джульетте», сцена ярмарки в «Сказе о каменном цветке»).

Пятый концерт вошел в репертуар советских пианистов (С. Рихтер, Т. Николаева) и ряда зарубежных исполнителей. Он неоднократно с успехом исполнялся в Советском Союзе и за рубежом. Впервые Пятый концерт был исполнен 31 октября 1932 года в Берлине автором и симфоническим оркестром под управлением В. Фуртвенглера и 25 ноября того же года в Москве, где также в качестве солиста выступил С. Прокофьев в сопровождении оркестра под управлением Н. Голованова.

В. БЛОК

The great Soviet composer SERGEI PROKOFIEV (1891—1953) was born in the village of Sontsovka, the Ukraine. His mother, a good amateur pianist, was his first music teacher, and later he received instruction from the composer R. Gliere and (for a short time) Y. Pomerantsev, a pupil of Taneyev's. Sergei Taneyev himself closely watched the progress of the child composer. At the St. Petersburg Conservatoire Prokofiev studied composition under N. Rimsky-Korsakov, J. Vihtol and A. Liadov, conducting under N. Cherepnin and piano under A. Winkler and A. Yesipova.

Outstanding among his early works are his "Classical Symphony" and the Scythian Suite "Ala and Lolly" for full orchestra, First Violin Concerto, First and Second piano concertos, "The Ugly Duckling" (after Andersen) for voice and piano, Second, Third and Fourth piano sonatas and a number of piano pieces.

For fifteen years after the Revolution (1918—1932) Prokofiev stayed abroad making extensive concert tours. The best known works of that period are his opera "Love for Three Oranges" and the Third Piano Concerto. On returning home Prokofiev received new stimuli for creative work. He produced such major compositions as the ballets "Romeo and Juliet" and "Cinderella", the operas "Betrothal in a Nunnery" and "Semyon Kotko", the scores for the films "Lieutenant Kizh  " and "Alexander Nevsky" (the latter serving as the basis for a cantata of the same title) and "Peter and the Wolf", a symphonic fairy-tale for children.

By the end of the composer's life his music became more pronouncedly national, the epic element asserted itself more forcefully and his melodies acquired greater breadth and songfulness (for instance, the opera "War and Peace", the ballet "Tale of the Stone Flower", the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh symphonies, the Symphony-Concerto for Cello and Orchestra and some others).

Prokofiev composed his Fifth Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, Opus 55, in 1932, shortly before his return to the USSR. That was a period of intensive searchings for a new style; like some other works of that time, the Fifth Concerto reveals the composer's striving to satisfy the emotional demands of broad audiences. "I had accumulated a good number of vigorous major themes in my notebook", Prokofiev wrote in his "Autobiography". "I had not intended the concerto to be difficult... But in the end it turned out to be complicated... What was the explanation? In my desire for simplicity I was hampered by the fear of repeating old formulas, of reverting to the 'old simplicity'. ...I searched for a 'new simplicity' only to discover that the new simplicity, with its novel forms and, chiefly, the new tonal structure, was not understood."* These self-critical words correctly describe the peculiarities not only of the Fifth Concerto but of a number of other works belonging to that period of searchings. It is true that as regards unity of style and depth of content the Fifth Piano Concerto is somewhat inferior to its

predecessors — the Second and Third concertos — and certainly to the masterpieces that came after it, such as the Sixth and Seventh symphonies, the Symphony-Concerto for Violoncello and Orchestra and the last three piano sonatas. Yet the originality and vigour of the Concerto's musical themes and their unusual counterposition and development make the Concerto attractive for the players and listeners alike.

Though almost devoid of dramatism, the work nevertheless contains vivid contrasts: eccentric and grotesque moods give way to lyrical episodes and at times to jubilant fanfares. Structurally the cycle may be said to develop on the rondo principle. The Concerto consists of five relatively short movements, the first, third and fifth movements being built up on material that is either identical or very nearly so, and serving as the refrain, while second and fourth may be defined as the episodes. This reminds one of Rimsky-Korsakov's "Spanish Capriccio", also built on the rondo principle with the refrain undergoing drastic alterations in the closing movement.

The first movement, *Allegro con brio*, suggests the kaleidoscopic parade of masks at a carnival. The rondo principle (the first movement is a rondo-sonata) answers the purpose of presenting sharply contrasting images extremely well. The energetic and somewhat grotesque initial theme is followed by a triumphant fanfare of woodwinds and brasses (the secondary theme, figure 3). The dreamy middle episode (fig. 18) is in the nature of a mazurka.

The second movement, *Moderato ben accentuato*, is a short intermezzo in the form of miniature double variations. Gentle humour, resilient rhythms and gaiety characteristic of the first theme of the second movement, as well as the unexpected melodic twists in the secondary theme (fig. 36), seem to anticipate the musical characterisation of Mercutio in the ballet "Romeo and Juliet".

The principal and secondary themes of the Concerto's first movement are developed anew in the brief *Toccata*, the third movement.

The fourth, *Larghetto*, one of the most appealing examples of Prokofiev's lyricism, starts as a pastorale but the agitated middle episode (fig. 66) introduces elements of declamation. The tranquil and songful pastoral theme returns in the recapitulation. This movement is convincing proof of Prokofiev's most intimate ties with Russian national music.

The fifth movement, the longest in the Concerto, is cast in sonata form; the content and genre characteristics of its themes are unmistakably related to the mass scenes in the composer's ballets (the "Folk Dance" from "Romeo and Juliet", the fair scene in "The Stone Flower").

Prokofiev's Fifth Concerto is performed by Soviet (S. Richter, Tatiana Nikolayeva) and foreign pianists, and always with great success. Its first performance under W. Furtw  ngler took place in Berlin on October 31, 1932, with the composer as soloist; on November 25 of that year Prokofiev played it in Moscow under the baton of N. Golovanov.

* "Prokofiev. Autobiography, Articles, Reminiscences". Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, pp. 81—82.

КОНЦЕРТ для фортепиано с оркестром

№ 5
Op. 55
(1932)

CONCERTO for Pianoforte and Orchestra

Переложение для двух фортепиано автора
Arranged for Two Pianos by the Composer

Сергей ПРОКОФЬЕВ
Sergei PROKOFIEV
(1891 - 1953)

I

Allegro con brio ♩ = 152-160

Piano I

Piano II (ORCH.)

(col pugno)

Allegro con brio ♩ = 152-160

pizz.

f

Fl., Ob.

pizz.

Tr-ba

f

mp

V. II

[cresc.]

pizz.

mf

f

V. I

(b)

(b)

f

mf

pizz.

Fag.

Gr.C.

Fl. (Picc. 8a)

Ob.

pizz.

mp

6

2 1 5

3

mf

pizz.

Fiatl

Tr-ba

2

ff

Tr-ba V.I.

f *p dolce* *mf*

Tuba Gr.C.

3

ff *con brio*

p Ob., Cl. Cor., Tr-ba

f subito

Tr-ne Tuba

4

gliss.

ff *f*

sopra

Fiatl (#) 5 (b) (#)

f pizz. Fag.

First system of the musical score, measures 1-4. The score is written for piano (p) and includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Violin I (V.I.), and Violoncello (Vc.). The piano part features dynamic markings of *ff*, *f*, and *p*. The Flute part has an *8va* marking. The Violoncello part has a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Second system of the musical score, measures 5-8. The score continues with piano (p) and includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Violin I (V.I.), Violoncello (Vc.), and a woodwind section (Quart. Fl., Ob., Fag., Cor.). The piano part has dynamic markings of *mp*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*. The woodwind section enters in measure 5. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Third system of the musical score, measures 9-12. The score continues with piano (p) and includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Violin I (V.I.), Violoncello (Vc.), and a woodwind section (Quart. Fl., Ob., Fag., Cor.). The piano part has dynamic markings of *mf*, *mp*, and *poco cresc.*. The woodwind section continues. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

6

mf *f* *f*

V.I. Cor.

Celli *m.d.* Fag.

Tr-ne, Tuba, Gr.C.

7

ff

Ob. *b.* Tr-ba

Celli *f*

p Quart. *m.d.* *cresc.* *ff*

V-ni

9

p *ff* *con brio*

Tr-ba

ff *con brio*

Quart.

Quart.

ff

f

sopra b.

m.s.

f

8521

10

11

ff marcato

Flati *f*

V.I. *f* pizz.

12

f *ff con brio*

V.I. arco

Tr-ba *f*

13

ff *f*

(col pugno)

V.I. P. *mf* pizz.

8

mf

cresc.

V. I

V. II

Cl.

Cor.

fp

14

f

V. I

V. II

Celli

Tr-be

mf

p

cresc.

C-b.

Gr.C.

Tr-ni

8

ff

mf

cresc.

Fl., Ob

pizz.

f

mp

pizz.

Fatti

15 Più mosso $\text{♩} = 192$

Musical score for measures 15-19 of "Più mosso". The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 192$. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a piano (p) and forte (ff) dynamic range. The first system shows a piano introduction with a forte (ff) section. The second system includes a piano (p) section marked "p legato" and a forte (f) section. The third system features a piano (pp) section marked "pp dolce" and a tuba part. The fourth system includes a violin (V-le) part.

ff
 p legato
 Più mosso $\text{♩} = 192$
 V-ni con sord.
 pp dolce
 Tuba
 V-le

Musical score for measures 20-24 of "Più mosso". The score continues with piano (pp) and forte (f) dynamics. The first system shows a piano (pp) section. The second system includes a piano (pp) section and a tuba part. The third system features a piano (pp) section and a violin (V-ni) part. The fourth system includes a piano (pp) section and a violin (V-c) part.

Fl.
 V-ni
 pp
 Cl.
 V-c.

16

Musical score for measures 25-29 of "Più mosso". The score continues with piano (pp) and forte (p) dynamics. The first system shows a piano (pp) section. The second system includes a piano (pp) section and a violin (V-ni) part. The third system features a piano (pp) section and a violin (V-ni) part. The fourth system includes a piano (pp) section and a violin (V-ni) part.

V-ni
 Cl.
 V-ni
 pp
 p

(♩ = 200)

mp

(♩ = 200)

Cl.
mp
p *Cor.*

f
mf con precisione

V-ni
Fl. Cl.
mp
mp
pizz., Fag., Gr. C.

17

p
ritard.
mp

V. I
mf
Celli
Fag. I
mp
V-le
mp
ritard.
Cl.
p dolce
Fag. II
Celli

18

Meno mosso $\text{♩} = 144-152$

Meno mosso $\text{♩} = 144-152$

Ob.

Fl.

poco rit. 19 a tempo

poco rit.

a tempo

C-b.

accelerando

20

Più mosso $\text{♩} = 72-76$

8

poco cresc.

Più mosso $\text{♩} = 72-76$

accelerando

V. I

mp

8. *ritard.*

mf *f* *mf*

Ob. *mf* VI *ritard.* *mf* *mp*

Fag. Celli

23 *Meno mosso*

mp *mp* *accelerando*

Meno mosso Cl. *p* Fl., Cl. *p* *accelerando*

24 *Poco più mosso*

mf *mp marcato* *Poco più mosso* V-ni *mp*

V-le *p* *mf* C-b. *Celli*

25 Ancora più mosso

f *ff* *f mp*

Tr-ba V-ni

Quart. *mf* *f* *mp*

Celli

26 Più mosso $\text{♩} = 76$

f *ff* *f con precisione*

V-ni Celli

mf *f* *ff*

27 Meno mosso (Tempo iniziale)

ff

V.II V.I Flati

mp *ff* *ff*

8
f
5
5
1
5
8
V. I
p
mf
f Quart.
Celli

28
f
8
ff
pizz.
V. I
f
mf
(Fl. Picc. 8a)
Ob.
pizz.
Gr. C.

8
f
ff
pizz. Flati
Tr-ba
mf
f
Tr-ba
Tuba
Gr. C.

ff *con brio*

Tr-ba

ff con brio

ff

f pesante

Cor., Tr-ne

m.s.

f con precisione

32

(senza rit.)

8 (senza rit.)

ff

ff

ff

8 (senza rit.)

mf Tutti

f

ff

II

33

Moderato ben accentuato $\text{♩} = 104$

gliss. *gliss.* *gliss.*

mp *sf* *sf*

Moderato ben accentuato $\text{♩} = 104$

Cor., Tr-ba, Ob.

p

Tr-ni, Fag., Timp., Gr. C.

34

sf *sf* *mf* *mp*

Tr-ba con sord.

mf

Tr-ba con sord.

pizz.

35

f

f

Ob.

ten.

p

mp

p

cresc.

mf

mp

(sopra)

Tr-ba con sord.

mf

Corno coperto *mf*

pizz.

ff

Fag.

36 Più mosso $\text{♩} = 112$

mp

Più mosso $\text{♩} = 112$

p pizz.

mp Cor. *p pizz.*

mf

p

37

mp

Tr-ba

Cor. *mp*

arco

Tr-ba

mp

Fag.

Cl.

Ob. Cl.

cresc.

38

p

mp

Ob. Fl. Cl. V.I

f

V-le

Fag.

dim.

p

V-le pizz.

p

C-b. pizz.

V. I
mf

39

f
Cor.
m.s.
pizz.

p con eleganza
p
Cl.
V. I
mp pizz.
p arco
V-le

Tempo I ♩ = 104

40

8

8

f con brio

Tempo I ♩ = 104

Flati

f

Cor., Tr-ba

mp

Gr.C., Timp.

gliss.

8

f

Tr-ba con sord.

Flati e pizz.

ff

Tr-ba con sord.

8

mf

8

41

ff

f pesante

f

mf

f con brio

2 Fag.

8421

42 $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

f con brio
V-le, Cl.
V. I
f
Celli
Cor.
Celli
Ob., Cl., Fag., Cor.
Quart. e Tr-ne
pizz.
Gr. C.

43 8

44

8

f

ff *m.d.*

V-ni, V-le

V-ni

Cor. Tr-ba *f*

Gr. C.

f

mp

poco rit.

poco rit.

Fl., Cl.

Fag., Cl. *f* *mf* *mp*

Poco meno

45

p dolce

p

p

pp

Poco meno

Cl.

V-le

pp V-ni con sord.

p

Celli

Tempo I

46

Measures 46-50 of the piano part. The key signature changes from two sharps (F# and C#) to two flats (Bb and Eb). The tempo is marked 'Tempo I'. Measure 46 has a dynamic of *mf*. Measure 49 has an 8-measure rest indicated by a dashed line and the number 8.

Measures 51-55. The piano part continues with dynamics *mp pizz.*, *p arco*, and *p*. The woodwind part (labeled 'Cor., Tr-ba') enters in measure 53 with a dynamic of *mp*. The key signature remains two flats. Measure 55 has an 8-measure rest indicated by a dashed line and the number 8.

Measures 56-60. The piano part continues with dynamics *mf* and *p*. The woodwind part continues with a dynamic of *p*. The key signature remains two flats. Measure 60 has an 8-measure rest indicated by a dashed line and the number 8.

Measures 61-65. The piano part continues with dynamics *f dim.* and *mp*. The woodwind part continues with a dynamic of *p*. The key signature remains two flats. Measure 65 has an 8-measure rest indicated by a dashed line and the number 8.

47 Poco più animato

8-----

p *cresc.* *f*

Poco più animato

p Quart. *p* Fiali

8-----

f *cresc.*

f *cresc.*

pizz. Tro mil.

48

ff *p* *mf* *p*

f Quart. *f* Quart. *p* Tr-ba *p* Quart.

Ob. pizz.

III TOCCATA

49 Allegro con fuoco (più presto che la prima volta)

Allegro con fuoco (più presto che la prima volta)

V.I.

Cl.

Cor.

p

50

V.I.

Cl.

p

p pizz., Tr-ne, Tuba

mp

V.I.

Ob., Cl.

V.I.

p

f

mf

p

Fag.

51

f *p* *f*

p *mf pizz.*

8

f

52

f *mp* *f*

Tr-ba

53

First system of the musical score, measures 53-54. The top staff (piano) features a melody with dynamic markings *p*, *sf*, and *f mp*. The bottom staff (piano) has a bass line with *f. pizz.* and *f*. The middle staves (strings) show *Celli arco* and *C-b. arco* with triplets and *f* dynamics.

54

Second system of the musical score, measures 53-54. The top staff (piano) continues the melody with *f* dynamics. The bottom staff (piano) has a bass line with *f* and *mp*. The middle staves (strings) show *V.I*, *Ob. Cl.*, and *V.le* with triplets and *f* dynamics. A *Fag.* (Bassoon) part is also indicated.

Third system of the musical score, measures 53-54. The top staff (piano) continues the melody with *f* dynamics. The bottom staff (piano) has a bass line with *f p* and *fp*. The middle staves (strings) show *V.I*, *V.II*, and *V.I* with triplets and *f mp* dynamics. A *V.celli, C-b.* (Violoncelli, Contrabass) part is also indicated.

55

f

V.I

mf

f

f V.II, V-le

f

56

f

V.I

mf = *f*

m.s.

V.II

f *p*

Celli

f

V.I

f *p*

V.II

V-le

8

57

f *p* *f*

V. II Ob., Fl. V. I. II

f *p* *f* *sf* *sf*

V-le Tr-be

Gr. C. *p* *f*

f con fuoco

8

sf *sf* *sf mf* *f* *sf* *sf*

58

f

sf *sf* *sf mf* *f*

V. I m.s.

V. II, V-le

35 36 37 38

f *p* *m.d.* *f* *mp* *f* *mf*

V.II V.I V.I

39 40 41 42

f *m.d.* *f* *mp*

f V.II, V-le

59 43 44 45 46

f *p* *cresc.* *f* *p* Quart.

First system of musical notation, measures 55-60. The score is written for piano (p) and includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Second system of musical notation, measures 61-66. The score is written for piano (p) and includes a *ff* (fortissimo) marking. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A measure number box containing "60" is present at the start of the system.

Third system of musical notation, measures 67-72. The score is written for piano (p) and includes a *ff* (fortissimo) marking. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A measure number box containing "60" is present at the start of the system.

61

Ob., Cl.

f.

Fag., Cor. Tr-ni con sord.

ff

(h) Fiati e V.I

Tr-be

62

(h)

(h)

(h)

Tr-be V-ni

ff

f

p

ff

Tutti

Tr-ni

m.s.

63

Larghetto $\text{♩} = 80-84$

p dolce

Larghetto $\text{♩} = 80-84$
legato Fl.

pp Quart. con sord.
legato

pp

pp

p

pp

64

p tranquillo

p dolce Fl.

Cl. *p*

p Quart. senza sord.

pp

This page contains musical notation for measures 41 through 65. The score is written for piano (p) and clarinet (Cl.). The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef), and the clarinet part is on a single staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Measures 41-44: The piano part features complex, rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands, with fingering numbers 5 and 6 indicated. The clarinet part has a melodic line with a slur. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

Measures 45-48: The piano part continues with rapid sixteenth-note figures. The clarinet part has a melodic line with a slur. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Measures 49-52: The piano part continues with rapid sixteenth-note figures. The clarinet part has a melodic line with a slur. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Measures 53-56: The piano part continues with rapid sixteenth-note figures. The clarinet part has a melodic line with a slur. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Measures 57-60: The piano part continues with rapid sixteenth-note figures. The clarinet part has a melodic line with a slur. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Measures 61-64: The piano part continues with rapid sixteenth-note figures. The clarinet part has a melodic line with a slur. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Measure 65: The piano part continues with rapid sixteenth-note figures. The clarinet part has a melodic line with a slur. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Additional markings include *dim.* (diminuendo), *sotto* (sotto voce), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *mp espress.* (mezzo-piano, expressive).

66 Più mosso $\text{♩} = 108-112$

dim. *p*

p

Fl. *mp* *dim.* *p*

Cl. *p*

mp *p*

V. I *mp*

Picc. *mf*

Cl. *pizz.*

9421

67

mf

mf

p

mf

con precisione

68

cresc.

V-ni

f

cresc.

cresc.

Tr-ne, Tuba

69

Poco meno mosso
Molto espressivo

Poco meno mosso
Molto espressivo

70

Più largamente

Piano II

Quart. Più largamente

*m.s.**m.s.*

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes a separate staff for the Clarinet, Bassoon, and Contrabass (Cl., Fag., C.b.). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is present in the final measure of the system. The woodwind staff shows a melodic line with various articulations and dynamics.

Cl., Fag., C.b.

71

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. The score continues the grand staff and woodwind parts. The music is characterized by dense, fast-moving passages, often marked with *ff* (fortissimo). The woodwind staff shows a melodic line with various articulations and dynamics. The grand staff features complex rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is present in several measures. The woodwind staff shows a melodic line with various articulations and dynamics.

72

f *dim.*

f *espress.*
V.nib.
Celli

mf *p* *rit.*

mf *p* *rit.*

Ob.
mf *p*

73

Poco più animato $\text{♩} = 112$ C-b., Tuba

pp

Poco più animato $\text{♩} = 112$
Fl. *p dolce e tranquillo*

Cl.

First system of musical notation, measures 8-14. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, marked with fingerings 5, 1, 5, and 10. The middle staff is a single treble clef staff with a few notes. The bottom staff is a single bass clef staff with a few notes. Measure numbers 8, 14, 10, and 13 are indicated.

Second system of musical notation, measures 13-12. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff with a key signature of three sharps. It contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, marked with fingerings 1, 1, and 1. The middle staff is a single treble clef staff with a few notes. The bottom staff is a single bass clef staff with a few notes. Measure numbers 13, 12, and 5 are indicated. A *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking is present.

Third system of musical notation, measures 12-11. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff with a key signature of three sharps. It contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, marked with fingerings 1, 1, 1, and 1. The middle staff is a single treble clef staff with a few notes. The bottom staff is a single bass clef staff with a few notes. Measure numbers 12, 11, and 5 are indicated.

74

8

14

15

8

14

8

15

15

p

p

8 15 10 11

75

p tranquillo e legato poco calando p dolce sopra sotto poco calando pp

Measures 76-80 of the first system. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The upper staff features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The lower staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamic markings include *mp* at measure 79.

Measures 81-85 of the first system. Measures 81-84 are rests for both staves. Measure 85 contains a single note in the upper staff. Above the staff, the text "V-le sul C" is written. Above the lower staff, "Fag *mp*" is written. Below the lower staff, "mp *espress.*" and "pp" are written.

Measures 86-90 of the first system. The music continues with complex melodic and harmonic textures. Dynamic markings include *pp* at measures 86, 88, and 90, and *p* at measure 89.

Measures 91-95 of the first system. Measures 91-93 are rests for both staves. Measures 94-95 contain melodic lines in both staves. Above the upper staff, "Cl." is written. Dynamic markings include *pp* at measures 91, 94, and 95, and *mp* and *p* at measure 94.

Measures 96-100 of the first system. Measures 96-98 are rests for both staves. Measures 99-100 contain rapid ascending and descending melodic lines in the upper staff. Above the staff, "m.d. 5" and "8" are written. Below the staff, "pp", "m.s.", and "sotto" are written.

Measures 101-105 of the first system. Measures 101-104 contain melodic lines in both staves. Measure 105 is a whole rest in the upper staff and a single note in the lower staff. Above the staff, "Cor." is written. Dynamic markings include *pp* at measures 101, 104, and 105, and "Quart. con sord." at measure 101.

V

[78] Vivo $\text{♩} = 108-116$

pp

Vivo $\text{♩} = 108-116$

V-le

pizz.

p

C-b.

[79]

f

ff

f

V-ni

[80]

mp

pp

p

Cl. mp

Fag. mp

arco

pp

pizz. arco pizz. arco

f

p Quart.

81

mp

Fiat

f *p* *mp*

V-le, Celli

82

f

p

V-ni

f *f*

C-b.

mp p mp

Cl.

p Quart. fp

Fag.

mf p

Ob., Cor.

Ob. e pizz.

p mp

mp pp

Ob. e pizz.

pp

p Quart.

Musical score for measures 85-86. The piano part (top system) features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting line in the left hand, both marked *p* (piano). The oboe part (bottom system) enters in measure 85 with a melodic line marked *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Musical score for measures 87-90. The piano part (top system) continues with a melodic line marked *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo). The violin part (bottom system) enters in measure 87 with a melodic line marked *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo). The piano part also includes a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking in measure 89.

86

Musical score for measures 91-94. The violin part (top system) features a melodic line marked *f* (forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The tuba and cello part (bottom system) features a melodic line marked *f* (forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).

87

cresc. *f* *p*

Tr-ba

V.I arco *p* pizz.

88

mp *cresc.* *mf*

Ob. *mp* Cl. V-ni

Fag. arco Celli

ff *mp* *cresc.*

Tr-ni, Quart. Tr-ba, Celli

8.

89

f

mf pp

cresc.

f Quart

Tr-ba

meno piano

p pizz.

mp

p

90

f

f Quart.

f

f

p

Fiat!

91

f subito *mp* *pizz.* *f* *Tr-ni*

impetuoso *f* *f Quart.* *f pizz.*

92

mp *cresc.* *p Quart.* *cresc.*

Appena più mosso ♩ = 120-126

93

Appena più mosso ♩ = 120-126

Tr-be con sord. V-ni Ob. Cl., Fl. V-le, Celli C-b.

f *p* *cresc.* *mf*

Tr-ba con sord. V-ni, (Fl. 8va) Ob. C-b. pizz. e Fag. C-b. pizz. e Fag.

p *mf* *cresc.*

94

Quart. C-b. pizz. e Fag.

sf *p* *mp*

95

Cl., Fag. *mp* *cresc.*

Ob., Fl.

V-le, Celli *sf*

Tr-ba con sord. *p*

Ob., Fl. *mf*

96

Quart. *sf* *p*

C-b. *f*

C-b. e Fag. *f*

Più mosso $\text{♩} = 132$

97

8

Musical score for measures 97-100. The score is in 2/2 time and features a piano (p) section with a forte (f) section. The piano section has a V-ni part and a Flati part. The forte section is marked "f Quart." and includes a "Più mosso" tempo change.

Musical score for measures 101-104. The score is in 2/2 time and features a piano (p) section with a forte (f) section. The piano section has a V-ni part and a Flati part. The forte section is marked "f" and includes a "Più mosso" tempo change.

98

gliss.

8

Musical score for measures 105-108. The score is in 2/2 time and features a piano (p) section with a forte (f) section. The piano section has a V-ni part and a Flati part. The forte section is marked "ff" and includes a "gliss." marking.

85 86 87 88

f *mf*

99

f *m.d. m.s.* *f* *mf* *p*

V. I. *f* *energico* *mf* *p*

Timp. V-le

f *dim.* *mp* *p*

1 4 5 1 1 5 1 3

poco rit.

100 Più tranquillo $\text{♩} = 112$

pp legato

This system contains the first four measures of the piece. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting line in the left hand. The strings enter in measure 2 with a *pp legato* texture. The tempo is marked *poco rit.* and the tempo change to *Più tranquillo* occurs at measure 2.

poco rit.

Cl.

Più tranquillo $\text{♩} = 112$

p

Fl.

p

This system contains measures 5 through 8. The piano part continues with its melodic and supporting lines. The woodwinds, specifically the Clarinet (Cl.) and Flute (Fl.), enter in measure 5. The piano part has a *p* dynamic marking in measure 5, and the woodwinds have a *p* dynamic marking in measure 6. The tempo remains *Più tranquillo*.

8

This system contains measures 9 through 12. The piano part continues with its melodic and supporting lines. The woodwinds continue their melodic lines. The tempo remains *Più tranquillo*.

mp

pp

This system contains measures 13 through 16. The piano part continues with its melodic and supporting lines. The woodwinds continue their melodic lines. The piano part has a *mp* dynamic marking in measure 13, and the woodwinds have a *pp* dynamic marking in measure 14. The tempo remains *Più tranquillo*.

101

Measures 101-104. The score is in D major (two sharps). The piano part features a continuous eighth-note arpeggiated figure in the right hand, starting on G4 and moving upwards. The violin part has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a forte (f) dynamic. The cello part has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The double bass part has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The woodwinds (flute, oboe, and bassoon) have a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The woodwinds are marked with a '2 Fag.' (2 Bassoon) and a 'mf' dynamic. The piano part is marked with a 'pp' (pianissimo) dynamic. The violin part is marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The woodwinds are marked with a 'mf' dynamic. The woodwinds are marked with a '2 Fag.' (2 Bassoon) and a 'mf' dynamic.

102

Measures 105-108. The piano part continues with the eighth-note arpeggiated figure. The violin part has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The cello part has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The double bass part has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The woodwinds (flute, oboe, and bassoon) have a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The woodwinds are marked with a '2 Fag.' (2 Bassoon) and a 'mf' dynamic. The piano part is marked with a 'pp' (pianissimo) dynamic. The violin part is marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The woodwinds are marked with a 'mf' dynamic. The woodwinds are marked with a '2 Fag.' (2 Bassoon) and a 'mf' dynamic.

8

p *pizz.*

103

p

calando

p

pp

poco

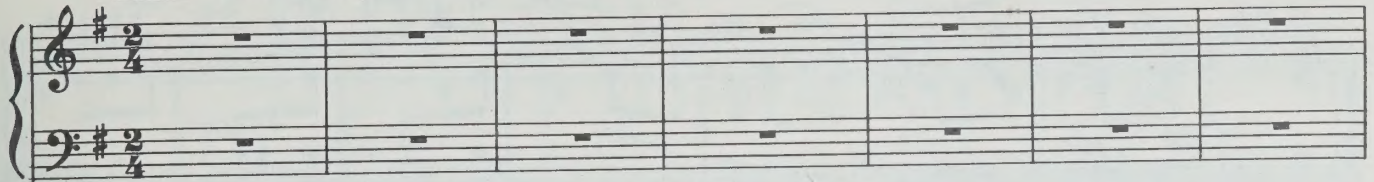
Cl.

tranquillo

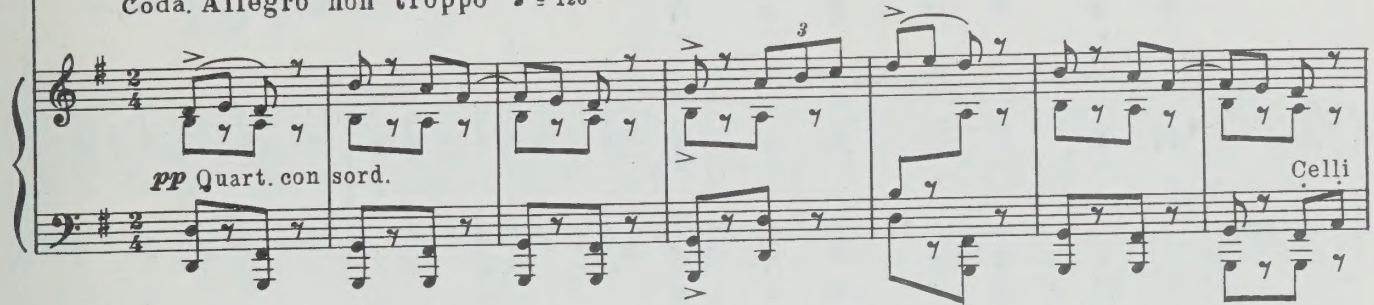
calando

poco

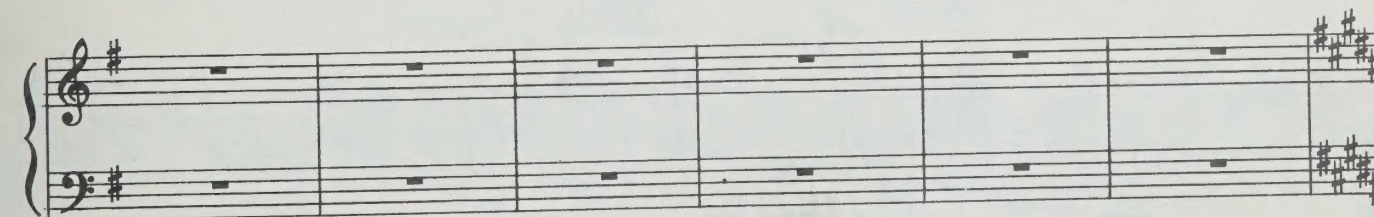
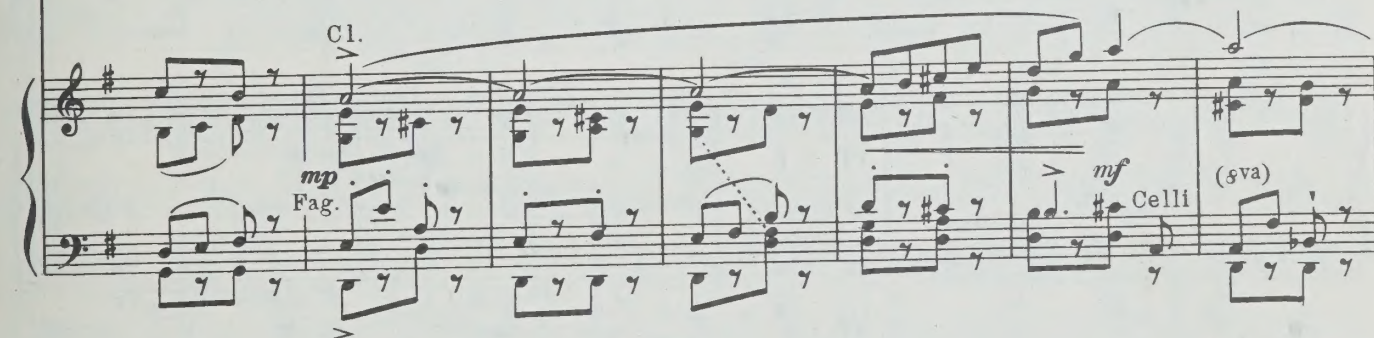
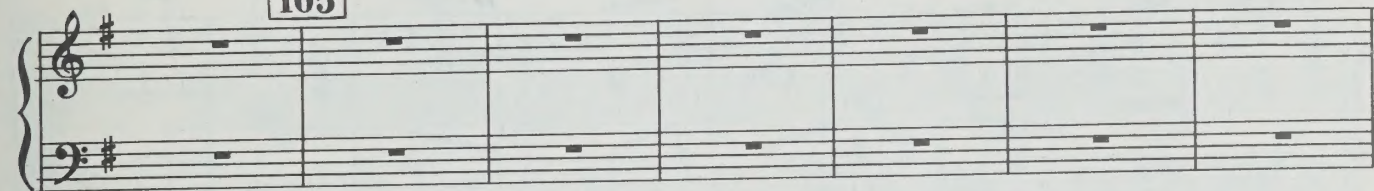
104 Coda. Allegro non troppo ♩ = 126



Coda. Allegro non troppo ♩ = 126



105



pp

pizz.

pp subito

pizz.

♩ = 132-138

This system contains measures 106 and 107. It features a grand staff with piano (pp) and pizzicato (pizz.) markings. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 132-138. Measure 107 includes a *pp subito* instruction.

107

p

mp

mp arco

p V.ni

mf Fag., Cl.

p Quart.

This system contains measures 107 and 108. It includes a grand staff with various dynamics: *p*, *mp*, *mp* arco, *p* V.ni, *mf* Fag., Cl., and *p* Quart. The music is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

108

cresc.

mf

cresc.

Fag.

Ob., (Fl. & va)

mf

This system contains measures 108 and 109. It includes a grand staff with dynamics: *cresc.*, *mf*, *cresc.*, Fag., Ob., (Fl. & va), and *mf*. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings.

109 Poco più animato $\text{♩} = 144$

67

cresc. *f* *p*

Poco più animato $\text{♩} = 144$

cresc. *f* *p* Quart.

110

cresc. *f*

cresc. Celli

f Fiati

Cor., Fag.

111

f *p* *mf* *p*

pizz.

Fl. Ob.

V.I.

f *mf* *f*

Ob., Tr-ba

Celli Fag. *mf* *mf*

Ancora un poco più animato

f *ff*

112

con brio

Ancora un poco più animato
Fiat. e pizz.

f

Cor., Fag. e pizz.

f *mf*

V.I.

8

113

ff

ff

Flati (Picc. 5a)

pizz.

f Cor., Tr-be

Cor. & Tr-be

T-mil.

pp

pizz. e Fag.

f

8

ff

V-ni espress.

ff

Celli, C-b. arco

114

f

pizz.

Flati

f

V.I.

pizz. Tr-ni, Tuba

Piu mosso

accelerando

115

ff

ff Tr-ba, Tr-ni, Quart. pizz., T-ro mil.

Allegro assai

116

ff *marcatissimo*

Allegro assai
V.I e Fiati

pizz.

ff

Tr-ne

Tr-ba

pizz. e Fag.

117

f

gliss.

ff

V-ni, V-le

115 116 117

T-ne

118 119

Flauti

Tr. ba

V. ni

Cor., Ob.

V. c., C. b. Tuba

120 121

С. С. ПРОКОФЬЕВ

КОНЦЕРТ № 5

для фортепиано с оркестром

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M	Prokof'ev Sergei Sergeevich
1011	[Concerto, piano, no. 5,
P9	op. 55, G major; arr.]
op.55	Kontsert nomer piat
M8	

Music

